

HAVE PLACED MY SIGNATURE AND SEAL ON THE DESIGN DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED SIGNIFYING THAT I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DESIGN OF THE SYSTEM. FURTHER, I CERTIFY TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THAT THE DESIGN IS CONSISTENT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF TITLE 48, CHAPTER 14 OF THE CODE OF LAWS OF SC, 1976 AS AMENDED, PURSUANT TO REGULATION 72—300 ET SEQ. (IF APPLICABLE), AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SCR100000.

CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR

67 & 69 GREEN STREET SITE IMPROVEMENTS

BLUFFTON, SC

R610 039 00A 0254 0000 EXISTING LAND USE: VACANT PROPOSED LAND USE: COMMERCIAL

67 & 69 GREEN STREET
BLUFFTON, SC 29910
HORIZONTAL DATUM IS BASED OFF
STATE PLANE COORDINATES NAD83.
VERTICAL DATUM IS NAVD88.

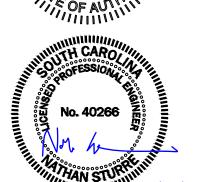
Sheet List Table		
Sheet No. Sheet Title		
C-1	TITLE SHEET	
C-2	GENERAL NOTES & LEGEND	
C-3	EXISTING CONDITIONS	
C-4	DEMOLITION & SWPP PLAN	
C-5	SWPPP DETAILS	
C-6	STORMWATER COMPLIANCE PLAN	
C-7	UTILITY PLAN	
C-8	PARKING LOT COMPLIANCE PLAN	
C-9	CIVIL DETAILS	
C-10	CIVIL DETAILS	

OWNER & DEVELOPER

OLYMPIA RYMKO
5 YORK CIR
OKATIE, SC 29909
ERIC FRIEDLANDER
PHONE NO.: (516) 727-0862

STURRE ENGINEERIN
Civil Design & Developmen





ENGINEER OF RECORD

NATHAN STURRE, P.E. SC PE# 40266 PO Box 2227 Bluffton, SC 29910 843.929.9432

SURVEYOR

WILLIAM SMITH, PLS SC PLS# 26960 PO DRAWER 330 BLUFFTON, SC 29910 TEL: 843.757.2650

PREPARED FOR:

OLYMPIA RYMKO

PROJECT:

67 & 69 GREEN STREET SITE IMPROVEMENTS

HORIZ. DATUM: STATE PLANE, NAD83 VERT. DATUM: NAVD88



	VIII G	NG PARILL
REV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION
DATE		8/26/2025
SHEET	NAME	
		TITLE SHEET
SHEET	NO.	
		C-1

ATTACHMENT 4

Civil Design & Development

		ABBREVIATIONS LIST
Α	BBREVIATIONS	DESCRIPTIONS
	LO	LIVE OAK
M		
	MB	MAILBOX
	MAG	MAGNOLIA
	MAP	MAPLE
	MAX	MAXIMUM
	MECH	MECHANICAL
	MH	MANHOLE
	MHW	MEAN HIGH WATER
	MHHW	MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER
	MIN	MINIMUM
	MIM	MIMOSA
	MLW	MEAN LOW WATER
	MLLW	MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
	MSL	MEAN SEA LEVEL
N	/=	
	N/F	NOW OR FORMERLY
	NAD	NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
	NAVD	NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM
	NEMA	NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS
	NIC	ASSOCIATION NOT IN CONTRACT
	NO NO	NUMBER
	NTS	NOT TO SCALE
0	1/1/2	INUT TO SCALE
0	OC	ON CENTER
	OD	OUTER DIAMETER
	OE	OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL
P	OL .	OVERTICAL CIRCULAR
Γ	PA	
	PL	PLATE
	PN	PINE
	PNL	PANEL
	PP PNL	POWER POLE
	P/S	PRESTRESSED
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	PSF	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
	PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
	PVMT PWR	PAVEMENT POWER
D	PWR	POWER
R	R	RADIUS
	RAD	RADIUS
	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
	REINF	REINFORCING
	REQD	REQUIRED
	R/W	RIGHT-OF-WAY
<u> </u>	N/ W	RIGHT-OF-WAT
S	CAN	CANITADY
	SAN	SANITARY
	SCH	SCHEDULE STORM DRAIN
	SD SF	STORM DRAIN SQUARE FEET
	SPECS	SPECIFICATIONS
		SQUARE
	SQ SS	STAINLESS STEEL OR SANITARY SEWER
	SSMH	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
	STA	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE STATION
	STA	STANDARD
	STL	STEEL
	STRUC	STRUCTURE OR STRUCTURAL
	SGD	SUBGRADE DRAIN
Т	עטט	SODGITADE DITAIN
T	 T&B	TOP & BOTTOM
	TC	TOP OF CURB
	10	
	TFI	THE EPHINE HAND TO BE A
	TEL	TELEPHONE JUNCTION BOX
	TEMP	TEMPORARY
	TEMP TOS	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL
	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER
	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL
	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER
U	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP T/P	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL TOP OF PAVEMENT
U	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP T/P UE	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL TOP OF PAVEMENT UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL
U	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP T/P UE UL	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL TOP OF PAVEMENT UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY
	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP T/P UE	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL TOP OF PAVEMENT UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL
	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP T/P UE UL UON	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL TOP OF PAVEMENT UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP T/P UE UL UON	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL TOP OF PAVEMENT UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
V	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP T/P UE UL UON	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL TOP OF PAVEMENT UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
V	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP T/P UE UL UON V VERT	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL TOP OF PAVEMENT UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED VOLT VERTICAL
V	TEMP TOS TRNSFMR TYP T/P UE UL UON	TEMPORARY TOP OF STEEL TRANSFORMER TYPICAL TOP OF PAVEMENT UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

WATER METER

WORKING POINT

WELDED WIRE FABRIC

WATER VALVE

WV

WWF

WATER OAK

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBR

APPROX

ASTM

AWWA

CATV

CONN

CREPI

CTR

DGAB

EL OR ELEV

EXIST

FXP

GALV

INV

kVA

kWHM

ABBREVIATION

TAPPROXIMATE

BEGIN CURVE

BLACK GUM

BEGIN FULL SLOPE

BOTTOM OF STEEL

BEGIN NORMAL CROWN

BUILDING SETBACK LINE

CONSTRUCTION JOINT

CORRUGATED METAL PIPE

CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT

CLEANOUT OR CONDUIT ONLY

DENSE GRADE AGGREGATE BASE

CABLE TELEVISION JUNCTION BOX

CONSTRUCTION MONUMENT FOUND

BEGIN NORMAL SHOULDER

BUILDING

воттом

CONDUIT

ICFDAR

CUBIC FEET

CHERRY

CLEAR

COLUMN

CONCRETE

CONNECTION

CONSTRUCTION

COORDINATES

CREPE MYRTLE

CENTER

DEGREE

DIAMETER

DIMENSION

DOGWOOD

DISTURBED

DRAWING

DUCTILE IRON PIP

ELECTRICAL BOX

EMPTY CONDUIT

END FULL SLOPE

EXPANSION JOINT

END NORMAL CROWN

ELECTRICAL OUTLET

EDGE OF PAVEMENT

END NORMAL SHOULDER

EACH WAY OR EXISTING WATER

GRADED AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION

FIBER OPTIC MARKER

END CURVE

EACH FACE

ELEVATION

ELECTRICAL

IEQUAL

EQUIPMEN⁻

EACH SIDE

EXISTING

EXPANSION

FIRE HYDRANT

FOOT OR FEET

GALVANIZED

GRATE INLET

SWEET GUM

INVERT ELEVATION

JUNCTION BOX

IRON PIPE, OLD (FOUND)

KIPS PER SQUARE INCH

KILOVOLT-AMPERES

KILOWATT HOUR METER

GUY WIRE

INVERT

JOINT

KILOVOLTS

KILOWATTS

POUND LINEAR FEET

LAUREL OAK

FRAME

ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR

AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

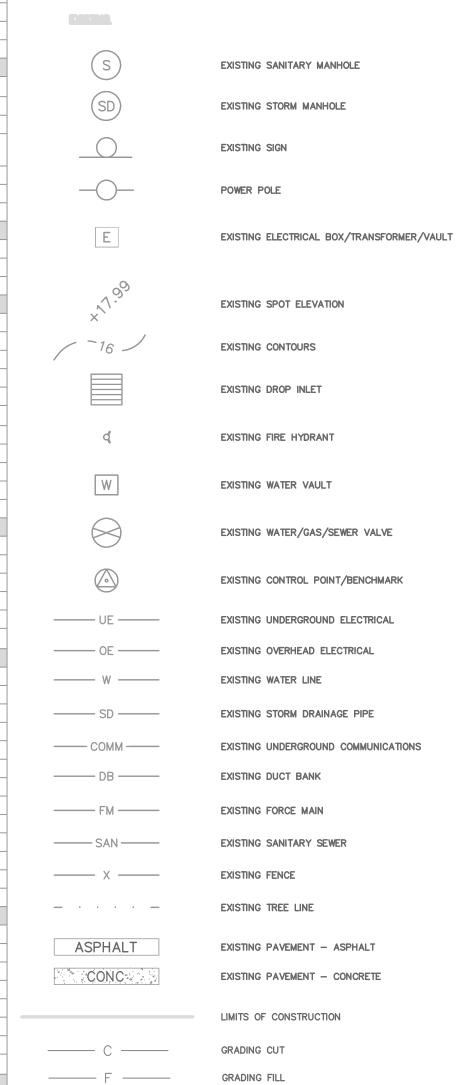
ABOVE

ACRE

DESCRIPTIONS

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS

SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS LIST DESCRIPTION
&c	AND
@	AT
*	ASTERISK
L	ANGLE
۰	DEGREES
,	MINUTES OR FEET
#	NUMBER OR POUNDS
%	PERCENT
99	SECONDS OR INCH
LEDENO.	



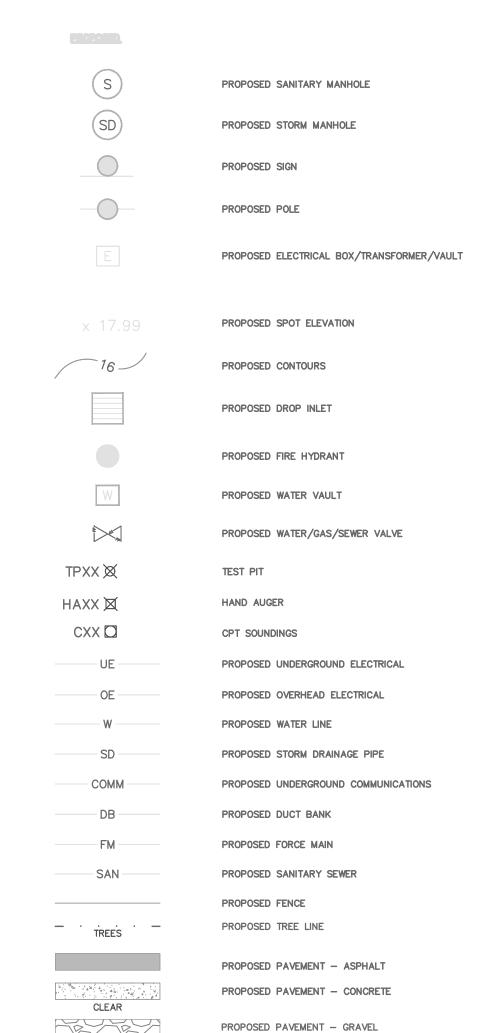
----F-

_____ W ____

EXISTING - FIBER OPTIC

EXISTING - GAS

EXISTING - WATER



GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL SILT BARRIERS AND OTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE PLACED PRIOR TO LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. 2. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE SHALL BE HELD WITH THE OWNER AND ENGINEER PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. THIS MEETING SHALL BE SCHEDULED WITH THE OWNER AND ENGINEER AT THE TIME NOTICE TO PROCEED IS GIVEN.

3. THE OWNER AND ENGINEER SHALL BE NOTIFIED AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE, DURING REGULAR HOURS (8:00 AM TO 5:00 PM, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, EXCLUDING HOLIDAYS), BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.

4. ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (SCDOT), TOWN OF BLUFFTON SPECIFICATIONS, AND THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.

5. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO HAVE ON SITE A COPY OF SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARD

DRAWINGS, LATEST EDITION. 6. ANY DISCREPANCIES, ERRORS, OR OMISSIONS DISCOVERED ON THE PLANS OR IN THE SPECIFICATIONS SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT TO THE ENGINEERS ATTENTION, NOTED ON THE CONTRACTOR'S PROPOSAL, AND DOES NOT RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY TO CORRECT THE SAME AND CONSTRUCT THE PROJECT AS

7. THE EXISTENCE, ABSENCE, LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ON THE PLANS ARE NOT BASED ON FIELD MARKS, ARE NOT GUARANTEED, AND SHALL BE INVESTIGATED, UNEARTHED IF NECESSARY, AND VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION.

8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT SOUTH CAROLINA 811, "CALL BEFORE YOU DIG" SERVICE IN ORDER TO LOCATE UTILITIES PRIOR TO STARTING ANY EXCAVATION OR CONSTRUCTION

9. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, ABOVE GROUND OR BELOW

10. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITH APPROPRIATE UTILITIES PRIOR TO AND/OR DURING CONSTRUCTION.

11. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY BEFORE DIGGING NEAR WATER AND SANITARY SEWER LINES. 12. NO EXTRA PAYMENT WILL BE MADE FOR REPAIRS TO DAMAGE OF EXISTING UTILITIES.

13. THE CONTRACTOR WILL NOT BE PAID FOR DELAYS OR EXTRA EXPENSE CAUSED BY UTILITY FACILITIES, OBSTRUCTIONS, OR ANY OTHER ITEMS NOT REMOVED OR RELOCATED TO CLEAR CONSTRUCTION IN ADVANCE OF THEIR WORK. 14. ALL STRUCTURES, TREES AND SHRUBS WHICH ARE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE

PROPERTY BOUNDARY, BUT OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED BY THE ENGINEER. 15. UNSUITABLE AND SURPLUS EXCAVATION MATERIAL NOT REQUIRED FOR FILL SHALL BE DISPOSED OF OFFSITE.

16. CONTRACTOR IS TO CLEAN ALL STORM WATER INLETS AND PIPE AT THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION TO REMOVE ANY SILT AND DEBRIS. THE CLEANING OF DROP INLETS, CULVERTS, AND PIPES (EXISTING AND PROPOSED) SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO THE PROJECT, NO ADDITIONAL PAYMENT WILL BE MADE THEREFOR.

17. ANY DAMAGE TO THE SIDE STREETS OR SIDEWALK DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL BE REPAIRED IN AN EXPEDIENT MANNER AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. 18. CONTRACTOR MAY SUBMIT BID ALTERNATIVES ON SITE WORK ELEMENTS FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY ENGINEER AND ANY APPLICABLE OUTSIDE REGULATORY AGENCIES

SCDHEC STANDARD NOTES:

OR UTILITY COMPANIES.

1. PROVIDE SILT FENCE AND/OR OTHER CONTROL DEVICES, AS MAY BE REQUIRED, TO CONTROL SOIL EROSION DURING UTILITY CONSTRUCTION. ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE CLEANED, GRADED AND STABILIZED WITH GRASSING IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE UTILITY INSTALLATION. FILL, COVER & TEMPORARY SEEDING AT THE END OF THE DAY ARE RECOMMENDED. IF WATER IS ENCOUNTERED WHILE TRENCHING, THE WATER SHOULD BE FILTERED TO REMOVE ANY SEDIMENTS BEFORE BEING PUMPED BACK INTO ANY WATERS

2. STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE INITIATED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE IN PORTIONS OF THE SITE WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED. BUT IN NO CASE MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE WORK HAS CEASED, EXCEPT AS NOTED A. WHERE STABILIZATION BY THE 14TH DAY IS PRECLUDED BY SNOW COVER OR FROZEN GROUND CONDITIONS. STABILIZATION MEASURES MUST BE INITIATED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE.

B. WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY ON A PORTION OF THE SITE IS TEMPORARILY CEASED, & EARTH-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES WILL BE RESUMED WITHIN 14 DAYS, TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES DO NOT HAVE TO BE INITIATED ON THAT PORTION OF THE SITE. 3. THE CONTRACTOR MUST TAKE NECESSARY ACTION TO MINIMIZE THE TRACKING OF MUD ONTO THE

PAVED ROADWAY FROM THE CONSTRUCTION AREA & THE GENERATION OF DUST. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DAILY REMOVE MUD/SOIL FROM PAVEMENT, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

4. ALL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED DURING ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION UNTIL THE COMPLETION OF ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED. ADDITIONAL CONTROL DEVICES MAY BE REQUIRED DURING CONTRUCTION IN ORDER TO CONTROL EROSION AND/OR OFFSITE SEDIMENTATION. ALL TEMPORARY CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE AND THE SITE IS STABILIZED.

5. RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS REQUIRE EROSION CONTROL FEATURES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AS WELL AS FOR INDIVIDUAL LOT CONSTRUCTION. INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY OWNERS SHALL FOLLOW THESE PLANS OR OBTAIN APPROVAL FOR AN INDIVIDUAL PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH S.C. REG. 72-300 & SCR100000.

6. LITTER, CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, OILS, FUELS & BUILDING PRODUCTS WITH THE SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL IMPACT (SUCH AS STOCK-PILES OF FRESHLY TREATED LUMBER) & CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS THAT COULD

BE EXPOSED TO STORM WATER MUST BE PREVENTED FROM BECOMING A POLLUTANT SOURCE IN STORM WATER DISCHARGES. 7. ALL SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSPECTED ONCE EVERY CALENDAR WEEK. IF

PERIODIC INSPECTION OR OTHER INFORMATION INDICATES THAT A BMP HAS BEEN INAPPROPRIATELY OR INCORRECTLY INSTALLED, THE PERMITTEE MUST ADDRESS THE NECESSARY REPLACEMENT OR MODIFICATION REQUIRED TO CORRECT THE BMP WITHIN 48 HOURS OF IDENTIFICATION.

8. INITIATE STABILIZATION MEASURES ON ANY EXPOSED STEEP SLOPE (3H:1V OR GREATER) WHERE LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES HAVE CEASED, AND WILL NOT RESUME FOR A PERIOD OF 7 CALENDAR DAYS. 9. MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION AND, UNLESS INFEASIBLE, PRESERVE TOPSOIL.

10. MINIMIZE THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS FROM EQUIPMENT & VEHICLE WASHING, WHEEL WASH WATER, & OTHER WASH WATER. WASH WATERS MUST BE TREATED IN A SEDIMENT BASIN OR ALTERNATIVE CONTROL THAT PROVIDES EQUIVALENT OR BETTER TREATMENT PRIOR TO DISCHARGE.

11. MINIMIZE THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS FROM DEWATERING OF TRENCHES & EXCAVATED AREAS.

THESE DISCHARGES ARE TO BE ROUTED THROUGH APPROPRIATE BMP's (SEDIMENT BASIN, FILTER BAG, ETC.) 12. THE FOLLOWING DISCHARGES FROM THE SITE ARE PROHIBITED:

• WASTEWATER FROM WASHOUT OF CONCRETE, UNLESS MANAGED BY AN APPROPRIATE CONTROL WASTEWATER FROM WASHOUT & CLEANOUT OF STUCCO, PAINT, FROM RELEASE OILS, CURING COMPOUNDS & OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

FUELS, OILS, OR OTHER POLLUTANTS USED IN VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE
 SOAPS OR SOLVENTS USED IN VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT WASHING

13. AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BEGIN, INSPECTIONS MUST BE CONDUCTED AT A MINIMUM OF AT LEAST ONCE EVERY CALENDAR WEEK & MUST BE CONDUCTED UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS REACHED ON ALL AREAS OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.

14. IF EXISTING BMP'S NEED TO BE MODIFIED OR IF ADDITIONAL BMP'S ARE NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PERMIT AND/OR SC'S WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, IMPLEMENTATION MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE NEXT STORM EVENT WHENEVER PRACTICABLE. IF IMPLEMENTATION BEFORE NEXT STORM IS IMPRACTICABLE, THE SITUATION MUST BE DOCUMENTED IN THE SWPPP & ALTERNATIVE BMP's MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON A REASONABLY POSSIBLE.

15. TEMPORARY DIVERSION BERMS AND/OR DITCHES WILL BE PROVIDED AS NEEDED DURING CONSTRUCTION O PROTECT WORK AREAS FROM UPSLOPE RUNOFF AND/OR TO DIVERT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER

TO APPROPRIATE TRAPS OR STABLE OUTLETS.

16. ALL WATERS OF THE STATE (WOS), INCLUDING WETLANDS, ARE TO BE FLAGGED OR OTHERWISE CLEARLY MARKED IN THE FIELD. A DOUBLE ROW OF SILT FENCE IS TO BE INSTALLED IN ALL AREAS WHERE A 50-FOOT BUFFER CAN'T BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE DISTURBED AREA AND ALL WOS. A 10-FOOT

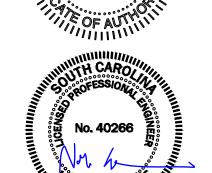
BUFFER SHOULD BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE LAST ROW OF SILT FENCE AND ALL WOS. 17. IF CABLE, ELECTRIC, AND NATURAL GAS UTILITIES ARE INSTALLED, THE INSTALLATION OF THESE IS TO BE WITHIN THE PERMITTED LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AND INSTALLATION OUTSIDE OF THESE AREAS WILL REQUIRE A MODIFICATION TO THE PERMIT.

18. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL EXISTING INLETS THAT RECEIVE FLOWS FROM THE DISTURBED

19. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL LOCATIONS WHERE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC ACCESSES A PAVED ROADWAY.

STURRE





ENGINEER OF RECORD

NATHAN STURRE, P.E SC PE# 40266 PO Box 2227 Bluffton, SC 29910 843.929.9432

SURVEYOR

WILLIAM SMITH, PLS SC PLS# 26960 PO DRAWER 330 BLUFFTON, SC 29910 TEL: 843.757.2650

PREPARED FOR:

OLYMPIA RYMKO

PROJECT:

67 & 69 GREEN STREET SITE IMPROVEMENTS

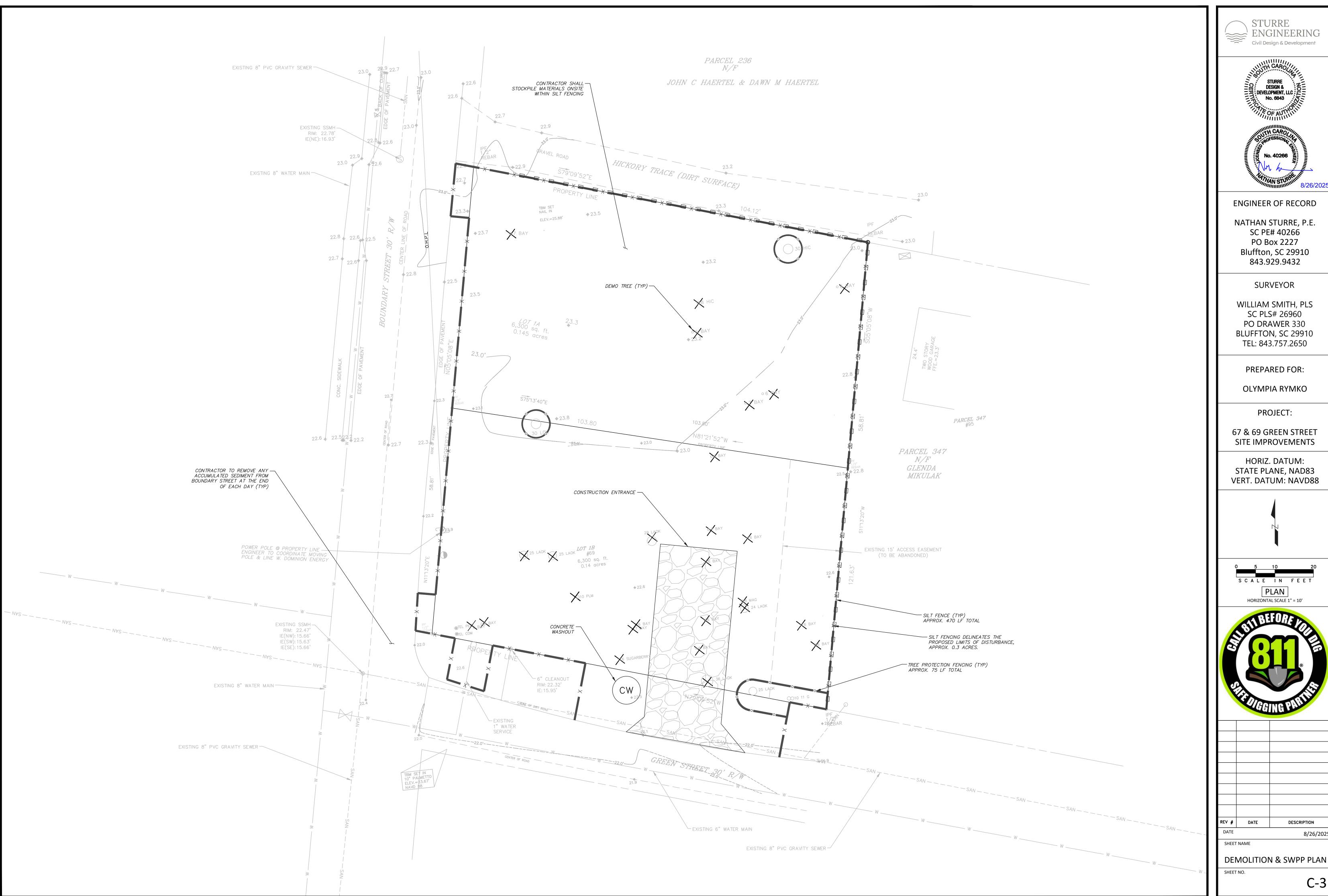
HORIZ. DATUM: STATE PLANE, NAD83 VERT. DATUM: NAVD88



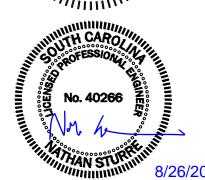
REV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION
DATE		8/26/2025
SHEET I	NAME	

GENERAL NOTES & LEGEND

SHEET NO.



ENGINEERING Civil Period Civil Design & Development

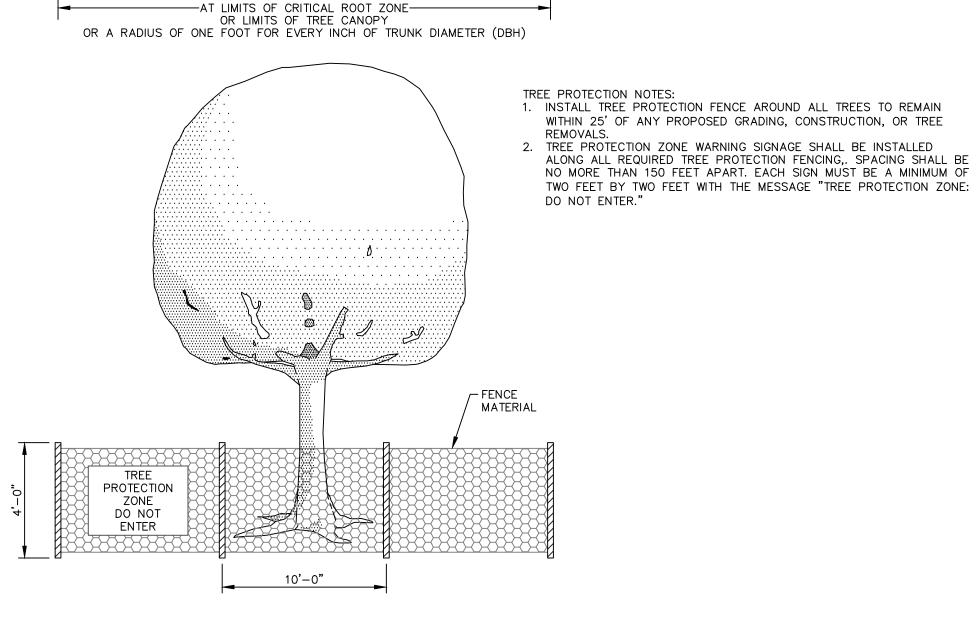


WILLIAM SMITH, PLS BLUFFTON, SC 29910



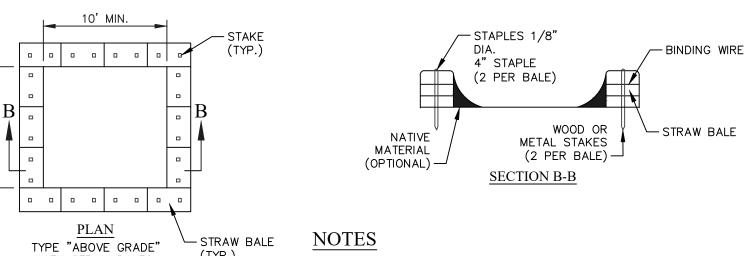
EV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION

C-3



TREE PROTECTION FENCE DETAIL N.T.S.

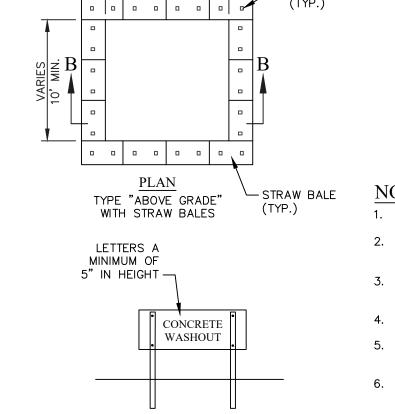
STRAW BALE BARRIER CONCRETE WASHOUT



1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN FIELD.

- 2. INSTALL CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN (24"X24", MINIMUM) WITHIN 30' OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.
- 3. TEMPORARY WASHOUT AREA MUST BE AT LEAST 50' FROM A STORM DRAIN, CREEK BANK OR PERIMETER CONTROL.
- 4. CLEAN OUT CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WHEN 50% FULL
- 5. THE KEY TO FUNCTIONAL CONCRETE WASHOUTS IS WEEKLY INSPECTIONS, ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR CLEAN OUT.
- 6. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED AROUND PERIMETER OF CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA EXCEPT FOR THE SIDE UTILIZED FOR ACCESSING THE WASHOUT.

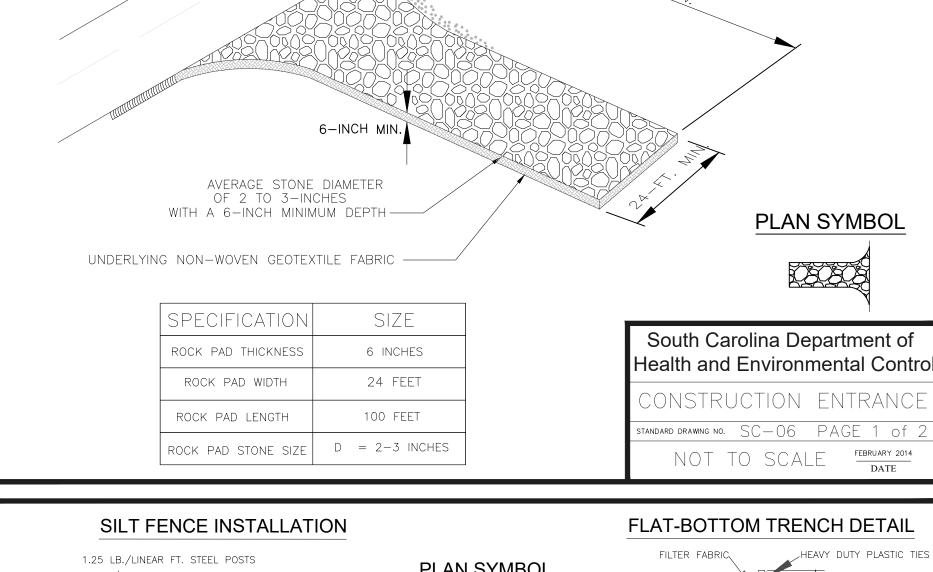
WASHOUT TO PROVIDE VEHICLE ACCESS.



CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN DETAIL

7. A ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE MAY BE NECESSARY ALONG ONE SIDE OF THE

CONCRETE WASHOUT STRAW BALES OR ABOVE GROUND SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH STANDARD DRAWING NO. RC-07 [PAGE 1] N.T.S.



2. Install a non-woven geotextile fabric prior to placing any 3. Install a culvert pipe across the entrance when needed to provide positive drainage.

1. Stabilized construction entrances should be used at all points

where traffic will egress/ingress a construction site onto a public road or any impervious surfaces, such as parking lots.

4. The entrance shall consist of 2—inch to 3—inch D50 stone placed at a minimum depth of 6-inches.

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE - GENERAL NOTES

- Minimum dimensions of the entrance shall be 24-feet wide by 100—feet long, and may be modified as necessary to
- accommodate site constraints. 6. The edges of the entrance shall be tapered out towards the
- road to prevent tracking at the edge of the entrance. 7. Divert all surface runoff and drainage from the stone pad to a sediment trap or basin or other sediment trapping structure.
- Limestone may not be used for the stone pad.

1. The key to functional construction entrances is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.

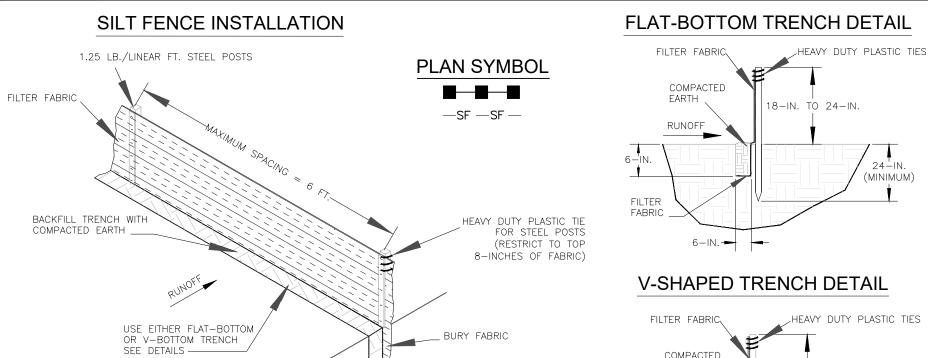
CONSTR. ENTRANCE - INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

- 2. Regular inspections of construction entrances shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall even that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
- 3. During regular inspections, check for mud and sediment buildup and pad integrity. Inspection frequencies may need to be more frequent during long periods of wet weather.
- 4. Reshape the stone pad as necessary for drainage and runoff
- 5. Wash or replace stones as needed and as directed by site inspector. The stone in the entrance should be washed or replaced whenever the entrance fails to reduce the amount of mud being carried off—site by vehicles. Frequent washing will extend the useful life of stone pad.
- 6.Immediately remove mud and sediment tracked or washed onto adjacent impervious surfaces by brushing or sweeping. Flushing should only be used when the water can be discharged to a sediment trap or basin.
- 7. During maintenance activities, any broken pavement should be repaired immediately.
- 8. Construction entrances should be removed after the site has reached final stabilization. Permanent vegetation should replace areas from which construction entrances have been removed, unless area will be converted to an impervious surface to serve

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Contro

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE andard drawing no. SC-06 PAGE 2 of

GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 2014



- SILT FENCE GENERAL NOTES

 1. Do not place silt fence across channels or in other areas subject to concentrated flows. Silt fence should not be used as a velocity control BMP. Concentrated flows are any flows greater than 0.5 cfs. . Maximum sheet or overland flow path length to the silt fence shall be 100—feet.
- . Maximum slope steepness (normal [perpendicular] to the fence line) shall be 2:1.
- 4. Silt fence joints, when necessary, shall be completed by one of the following options: — Wrap each fabric together at a support post with both ends fastened to the post, with a 1-foot minimum overlap: - Overlap silt fence by installing 3-feet passed the support post to which the new silt fence roll is attached. Attach old roll to new roll with heavy—duty plastic ties; or,
- Overlap entire width of each silt fence roll from one support post to the next support post. Attach filter fabric to the steel posts using heavy-duty plastic ties that are evenly spaced within the top
- Install the silt fence perpendicular to the direction of the stormwater flow and place the silt fence the proper distance from the toe of steep slopes to provide sediment storage and access for maintenance and cleanout. Install Silt Fence Checks (Tie-Backs) every 50-100 feet, dependent on slope, along silt fence that is installed

with slope and where concentrated flows are expected or are documented along the proposed/installed silt

T FENCE — POST REQUIREMENTS
Silt Fence posts must be 48-inch long steel posts that meet, at a minimum, the following physical characteristics. HEAVY DUTY PLASTIC TIE — Composed of a high strength steel with a minimum yield strength of - Include a standard "T" section with a nominal face width of 1.38-inches and a nominal "T" length of 1.48—inches. 18-IN. TO 24-IN. - Weigh 1.25 pounds per foot (± 8%) Posts shall be equipped with projections to aid in fastening of filter fabric. Steel posts may need to have a metal soil stabilization plate welded near the MINIMUM)

18-IN. TO 24-IN.

South Carolina Department of

Health and Environmental Contro

SILT FENCE

tandard drawing no. SC-03 Page 1 of

NOT TO SCALE

EDGES SHALL BE TAPERED OUT

TRACKING OF MUD ON THE EDGES

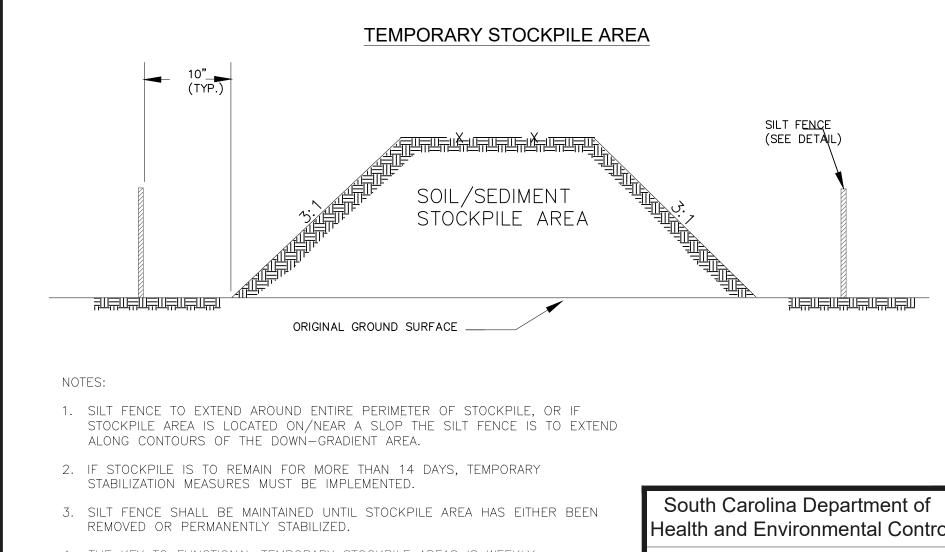
TOWARDS ROAD TO PREVENT

bottom when installed along steep slopes or installed in loose soils. The plate should have a minimum cross section of 17—square inches and be composed of 15 gauge steel, at a minimum. The metal soil stabilization plate should be Install posts to a minimum of 24-inches. A minimum height of 1- to 2-

- inches above the fabric shall be maintained, and a maximum height of 3 feet shall be maintained above the ground.
- Post spacing shall be at a maximum of 6-feet on center.
- ILT FENCE FABRIC REQUIREMENTS Silt fence must be composed of woven geotextile filter fabric that consists of the following requirements: — Composed of fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers of at least 85% by weight of polyolefins, polyesters, or polyamides that are formed into a network such that the filaments or yarns retain dimensional stability relative to each other; - Free of any treatment or coating which might adversely alter its physical properties after installation: - Free of any defects or flaws that significantly affect its physical and/or filtering properties; and, - Have a minimum width of 36-inches.
- Use only fabric appearing on SC DOT's Qualified Products Listing (QPL), Approval Sheet #34, meeting the requirements of the most current edition of
- the SC DOT Standard Specifications for Highway Construction. 12-inches of the fabric should be placed within excavated trench and toed in when the trench is backfilled.
- the barrier to avoid joints. 5. Filter Fabric shall be installed at a minimum of 24—inches above the ground.

Filter Fabric shall be purchased in continuous rolls and cut to the length of

- SILT FENCE INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE 1. The key to functional silt fence is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and
- 2. Regular inspections of silt fence shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24—hours after each rainfall even that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
- 3. Attention to sediment accumulations along the silt fence is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when
- Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height of the silt
- 5. Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated. Check for areas where stormwater runoff has eroded a channel beneath the silt fence, or where the fence has sagged or collapsed due to runoff overtopping the silt fence. Install checks/tie-backs and/or reinstall silt fence,
- 7. Check for tears within the silt fence, areas where silt fence has begun to decompose, and for any other circumstance that may render the silt fence ineffective. Removed damaged silt fence and reinstall new silt fence
- Silt fence should be removed within 30 days after final stabilization is achieved and once it is removed, the resulting disturbed area shall be permanently



South Carolina Department of

SILT FENCE andard drawing no. SC-03 PAGE 2 of GENERAL NOTES FEBRUARY 201

DATE

Health and Environmental Contro

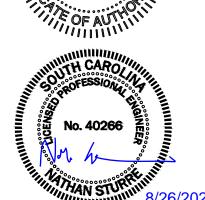
4. THE KEY TO FUNCTIONAL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE AREAS IS WEEKLY INSPECTIONS, ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR SEDIMENT REMOVAL.

TEMPORARY STOCKPILE indard drawing no. SC-15 PAGE 1 of NOT TO SCALE

ENGINEERING Civil Design & Development **DESIGN &**



STURRE



ENGINEER OF RECORD

NATHAN STURRE, P.E SC PE# 40266 PO Box 2227 Bluffton, SC 29910 843.929.9432

SURVEYOR

WILLIAM SMITH, PLS SC PLS# 26960 PO DRAWER 330 BLUFFTON, SC 29910 TEL: 843.757.2650

PREPARED FOR:

OLYMPIA RYMKO

PROJECT:

67 & 69 GREEN STREET SITE IMPROVEMENTS

HORIZ. DATUM: STATE PLANE, NAD83 VERT. DATUM: NAVD88



DATE SHEET NAME

DATE

REV #

SHEET NO.

SWPPP DETAILS

DESCRIPTION

8/26/202

Temporary Seeding

Plan Symbol

Wind erosion occurs when the surface soil is loose and dry, vegetation is sparse or absent, the wind is sufficiently strong, and when construction traffic disturbs the soil. Wind erodes soils and transports the sediment off site in the form of fugitive dust, where it may be washed into receiving water bodies by the next rainfall event. Fugitive dust is a nuisance for neighbors. It settles on automobiles, structures and windows and finds its way into homes. It also makes breathing difficult for those with respiratory problems and becomes a safety problem when it blinds motorists, equipment operators, and laborers.

When and Where to Use It Utilize dust control methods whenever there are offsite impacts, especially during periods of drought. Implemented dust control until final stabilization is reached.

<u>Dust Control Design Criteria</u> There are many methods to control dust on construction sites. These methods include but are not limited

- Phasing the Project. Phasing is done to decrease the area of disturbed soil that is exposed to erosion. The smaller the amount of soil that is exposed at one time, the smaller the potential for dust generation. Phasing a project and utilizing temporary stabilization practices can significantly reduce
- Vegetative Cover. A vegetative cover helps reduce wind erosion. Vegetative Cover is for disturbed areas not subject to traffic. Vegetation provides the most practical method of dust control. Mulching offers a temporary way to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. Mulching offers a
- fast, effective means of controlling dust. Sprinkling Water. Sprinkling helps control the suspension of dust particles and promotes dust to settle
- out of the air. Sprinkling water is effective for dust control on haul roads and other traffic routes. Spray-on-Adhesive. Adhesives prevent soil from blowing away. Latex emulsions, or resin in water is sprayed onto mineral soils to prevent their blowing away and reduce dust caused by traffic.
- Calcium Chloride. Calcium chloride keeps the soil surface moist and prevents erosion. Calcium chloride is applied by mechanical spreaders as loose, dry granules or flakes at a rate that keeps the surface moist but not so high as to cause water pollution or plant damage. Barriers. Barriers are fences that prevent erosion by obstructing the wind near the ground stopping the
- soil from blowing offsite. Broad, wind, or sediment fences can control air currents and blowing soil. Barriers are not a substitute for permanent stabilization. Perennial grass and strands of existing trees may also serve as wind barriers.

Inspection and Maintenance

Add additional dust control or re-spray area as necessary to keep dust to a minimum. Spray exposed soil areas only with approved dust control agents as indicated by the SCDHEC Standard Specifications.

July 31, 2005 Storm Water Management BMP Handboo

South Carolina DHEC

Temporary Seeding

Base seed selection on local Specifications.

Re-seed areas where the plants do not grow quick enough, thick enough, or adequately enough to prevent erosion should be re-seeded.





Temporary Seeding

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide		
Field Condition	Common Solutions	
Slope was improperly dressed before application.	Roughen slopes. Furrow along the contour of areas to be seeded.	
Coverage is inadequate.	Follow recommended application rates. Count the number of seedbags to ensure the correct amount of material is being applied. Reapply to thin areas.	
Seeds fail to germinate.	Apply straw mulch to keep seeds in place and to moderate soil moisture and temperature. In arid areas, temporary irrigation may be necessary.	
Seeded slope fails.	Fill in rills and re-seed; fertilize, and mulch slopes.	
Seeding is washed off slope.	Allow at least 24-hours for the materials to dry before a rain event. Follow manufacturer's recommendations. Reapply where necessary.	
Excessive water flows across stabilized surface.	Use other BMPs to limit flow on stabilized area and to reduce slope lengths. Do not use to stabilize areas with swift moving concentrated flows.	

South Carolina DHEC July 31, 2005 Storm Water Management BMP Handbook



Dust Control by Sprinkling Water

Dust Control

Permanent Seeding

Dust Control by Sprinkling Water

Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide

Field Condition	Common Solutions
Excessive dust leaves the site.	Increase frequency of dust control application. Consider using a palliative or binder on inactive areas.
Vehicles kick up dust.	Water more frequently. Limit vehicle speeds. Stabilize the roadway.
Watering for dust control causes erosion.	Reduce water pressure on the water truck. Check watering equipment to ensure that it has a positive shutoff. Water less frequently.
Sprayed areas are ineffective at limiting dust.	Re-spray areas and ensure that the application rate is proper. Try another product or method if current dust control is not effective.

South Carolina DHEC

Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

Permanent Seeding

Plan Symbol



<u>Description</u> Controlling runoff and preventing erosion by establishing a perennial vegetative cover with seed.

When and Where to Use It A major consideration in the selection of the type of permanent grass to establish is the intended use of he land. Land use is separated in to two categories, high-maintenance and low-maintenance.

High-maintenance

High maintenance areas are mowed frequently, lime or fertilized on a regular basis, and require maintenance to an aesthetic standard. Land uses with high maintenance grasses include homes, industrial parks, schools, churches, and recreational areas such as parks, athletic fields, and golf courses.

Low-maintenance Low maintenance areas are mowed infrequently, if at all, and lime and fertilizer may not be applied on a regular schedule. These areas are not subject to intense use and do not require a uniform appearance. The vegetation must be able to survive with little maintenance over long periods of time. Grass and legume mixtures are favored in these areas because legumes are capable of fixing nitrogen in the soil for their

own use and the use of the grasses around them. Land uses requiring low-maintenance grasses include steep slopes, stream and channel banks, road banks, and commercial and industrial areas with limited The use of native species is preferred when selecting vegetation. Base plant seed selection or geographical location, the type of soil, the season of the year in which the planting is to be done, and the

needs and desires of the permanent land user. Failure to carefully follow agronomic recommendation

results in an inadequate stand of permanent vegetation that provides little or no erosion control.

Apply topsoil if the surface soil of the seedbed is not adequate for plant growth.

If the area has been recently plowed, no tillage is required other than raking or surface roughening to break any crust that has formed leaving a textured surface. Disk the soil for optimal germination when the soil is compacted less than 6-inches. If the soil is compacted more than 6-inches, sub-soiled and disk the

South Carolina DHEC

Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

Soil Testing

Soil testing is available through Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service.

Temporary Seeding

Plan Symbol



The purpose of temporary seeding is to reduce erosion and sedimentation by stabilizing disturbed areas that would otherwise lay bare for long periods of time before they are worked or stabilized. Temporary seeding is also used where permanent vegetation growth is not necessary or appropriate.

When and Where to Use It Temporary seeding is used on exposed soil surfaces such as denuded areas, soil stockpiles, dikes, dams banks of sediment basins, banks of sediment traps, and temporary road banks. Temporary seedin prevents and limits costly maintenance operations on other sediment control structures. Sediment cleanout requirements for sediment basins, sediment, traps, and silt fence is reduced if the drainage area is seeded when grading and construction operation are not taking place.

Temporary stabilization is required within 14 days after construction activity is complete unless construction activity is going to resume within 21 days. Cover seeded areas with an appropriate mulch to provide protection from the weather. When the temporary vegetation does not grow quickly or thick enough to prevent erosion, re-seed as soon as possible. Keep seeded areas adequately moist. Irrigate the seeded area if normal rainfall is not adequate for the germination and growth of seedlings. Water seeded areas at controlled rates that are less than the rate at which the soil can absorb water to prevent runoff. Runoff of irrigation water wastes water and can cause erosion.

Seed Selection

Seed selection is based on geographical location, soil type and the season of the year in which the planting is to be done. Use the tables in Appendix C as a guide for conventional tillage methods (plowing seedbed preparation, hydroseeding, etc). If a fast growing crop to nurse the permanent specie or species is required, then use the mix rate. Failure to carefully follow agronomic recommendations results in an inadequate stand of temporary vegetation that provides little or no erosion control.

If the area has been recently plowed, no tillage is required other than raking or surface roughening to break any crust that has formed leaving a textured surface. Disk the soil for optimal germination when the soil is compacted less than 6-inches.

South Carolina DHEC

Soil Testing

Soil testing is available through Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service.

Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

Permanent Seeding

Unless a specific soil test indicates otherwise, apply 1½ tons of ground course textured agricultural imestone per acre (70 pounds per 1000 square feet).

Apply a minimum of 1000 pounds per acre of a complete 10-10-10 fertilizer (23 pounds per 1000 square feet) or equivalent during permanent seeding of grasses unless a soil test indicates a different requirement Incorporate fertilizer and lime (if used) into the top 4-6 inches of the soil by disking or other means where

conditions allow. Do not mix the lime and the fertilizer prior to the field application. Loosen the surface of the soil just before broadcasting the seed. Evenly apply seed by the most convenient method available for the type of seed applied and the location of the seeding. Typical application methods lude but are not limited to cyclone seeders, rotary spreaders, drop spreaders, broadcast spreaders, ha

hydro-seeder and hydro-mulch.

spreaders, cultipacker seeder, and hydro-seeders. Cover applied seed by raking or dragging a chain or

brush mat, and then lightly firm the area with a roller or cultipacker. Do not roll seed that is applied with a

Cover all permanent seeded areas with mulch immediately upon completion of the seeding application to retain soil moisture and reduce erosion during establishment of vegetation. Apply the mulch evenly in such a manner that it provides a minimum of 75% coverage. Typical mulch applications include straw, wood fiber, hydromulches, BFM and FGM. Use hydromulches with a minimum blend of 70% wood

The most commonly accepted mulch used in conjunction with permanent seeding is small grain straw. Select straw that is dry and free from mold damage and noxious weeds. The straw may need to be anchored with netting or asphalt emulsions to prevent it from being blown or washed away. Apply straw mulch by hand or machine at the rate 2 tons per acre (90 pounds per 1000 square feet). Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good.

Keep permanent seeded areas adequately moist, especially late in the specific growing season. Irrigate the seeded area if normal rainfall is not adequate for the germination and growth of seedlings. Water seeded areas at controlled rates that are less than the rate at which the soil can absorb water to prevent runoff. Runoff of irrigation water wastes water and can cause erosion.

Inspect permanently seeded areas for failure, make necessary repairs and re-seed or overseed within the same growing season if possible. If the grass cover is sparse or patchy, re-evaluate the choice of grass and quantities of lime and fertilizer applied. Final stabilization by permanent seeding of the site requires that it be covered by a 70% coverage rate.

South Carolina DHEC

Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

Lime is not required for temporary seeding unless a soil test shows that the soil pH is below 5.0. It may be desirable to apply lime during the temporary seeding operation to benefit the long-term permanent seeding. Apply a minimum of 1.5 tons of Lime/acre (70 pounds per 1000 square feet) if it is to be used.

fertilizer and lime (if used) into the top 4-6 inches of the soil by disking or other means where conditions Loosen the soil surface before broadcasting the seed. Apply seed evenly by the most convenient method

Apply a minimum of 500 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 fertilizer (11.5 pounds per 1000 square feet) or

equivalent during temporary seeding unless a soil test indicates a different requirement. Incorporate

available for the type of seed used and the location of the temporary seeding. Typical application methods include but are not limited to cyclone seeders, rotary spreaders, drop spreaders, broadcast spreaders, hand spreaders, cultipacker seeder, and hydro-seeders. Cover applied seed by raking or dragging a chain, and then lightly firm the area with a roller or cultipacker.

Use mulch with temporary seed applications to retain soil moisture and reduce erosion during the establishment of vegetation. Typical mulch applications include straw, wood fiber, hydromulches, BFM and FGM. Use hydromulches with a minimum blend of 70% wood fibers.

The most commonly accepted mulch used in conjunction with temporary seeding is small grain straw. This straw should be dry and free from mold damage and noxious weeds. The straw may need to be anchored with netting or emulsions to prevent it from being blown or washed away. Apply the straw mulch by hand or machine at the rate 1.5-2 tons per acre (90 pounds per 1000 square feet). Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good.

Seeded areas should be kept adequately moist. Irrigate the seeded area if normal rainfall is not adequate for the germination and growth of seedlings. Water seeded areas at controlled rates that are less than the rate at which the soil can absorb water to prevent runoff. Runoff of irrigation water wastes water and can cause erosion.

Re-seed areas where seeding does not grow quickly, thick enough, or adequately to prevent erosion. Base seed selection should on the requirements of local Specifications.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect every 7 calendar days and within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces ½-inches or more of precipitation.
- Cover seeded with mulch to provide protection. Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good.
- Supply temporary seeding with adequate moisture. Supply water as needed, especially in abnormally hot or dry weather or on adverse sites. Control water application rates to prevent runoff.

Storm Water Management BMP Handbook

South Carolina DHEC

Permanent Seeding

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect seeded areas for failure and make necessary repairs and re-seed immediately. Conduct a follow-up survey after one year and replace failed plants where necessary. If vegetative cover is inadequate to prevent rill erosion, overseed and fertilize in accordance with soil
- If a stand of permanent vegetation has less than 40 percent cover, re-evaluate choice of plant
- materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer. Re-establish the stand following seed bed preparation and seeding recommendations, omitting lime
- and fertilizer in the absence of soil test results. If the season prevents re-sowing, mulch is an effective temporary cover.
- Final stabilization of the site requires a 70 percent overall coverage rate. This does not mean that 30 percent of the site can remain bare. The coverage is defined as looking at a square yard of coverage, in which 70 percent of that square yard is covered with vegetation.







<u>Preventive Measures and Troubleshooting Guide</u>

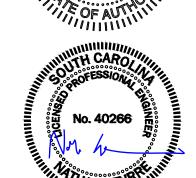
Field Colldition	Common Solutions
Areas have eroded.	Re-seed or replace eroded areas.
Vegetation cover is inadequate and rill erosion is occurring.	Overseed and fertilize in accordance with soil test results.
Stand of permanent vegetation has less than 40% cover.	Re-evaluate choice of plant materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer.
Vegetation show signs of wilting before noon.	Water vegetation by wetting soil to a depth of 4-inches.

South Carolina DHEC

July 31, 2005 Storm Water Management BMP Handbook STURRE ENGINEERING Civil Design & Development

ATTACHMENT 4





ENGINEER OF RECORD

NATHAN STURRE, P.E. SC PE# 40266 PO Box 2227 Bluffton, SC 29910 843.929.9432

SURVEYOR

WILLIAM SMITH, PLS SC PLS# 26960 PO DRAWER 330 BLUFFTON, SC 29910 TEL: 843.757.2650

PREPARED FOR:

OLYMPIA RYMKO

PROJECT:

67 & 69 GREEN STREET SITE IMPROVEMENTS

HORIZ. DATUM: STATE PLANE, NAD83 VERT. DATUM: NAVD88



REV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION

SHEET NAME

DATE

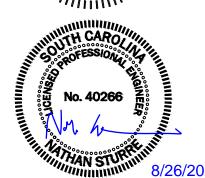
SHEET NO.

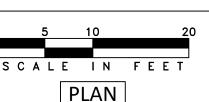
SWPPP DETAILS

8/26/202



ENGINEERING Civil Period





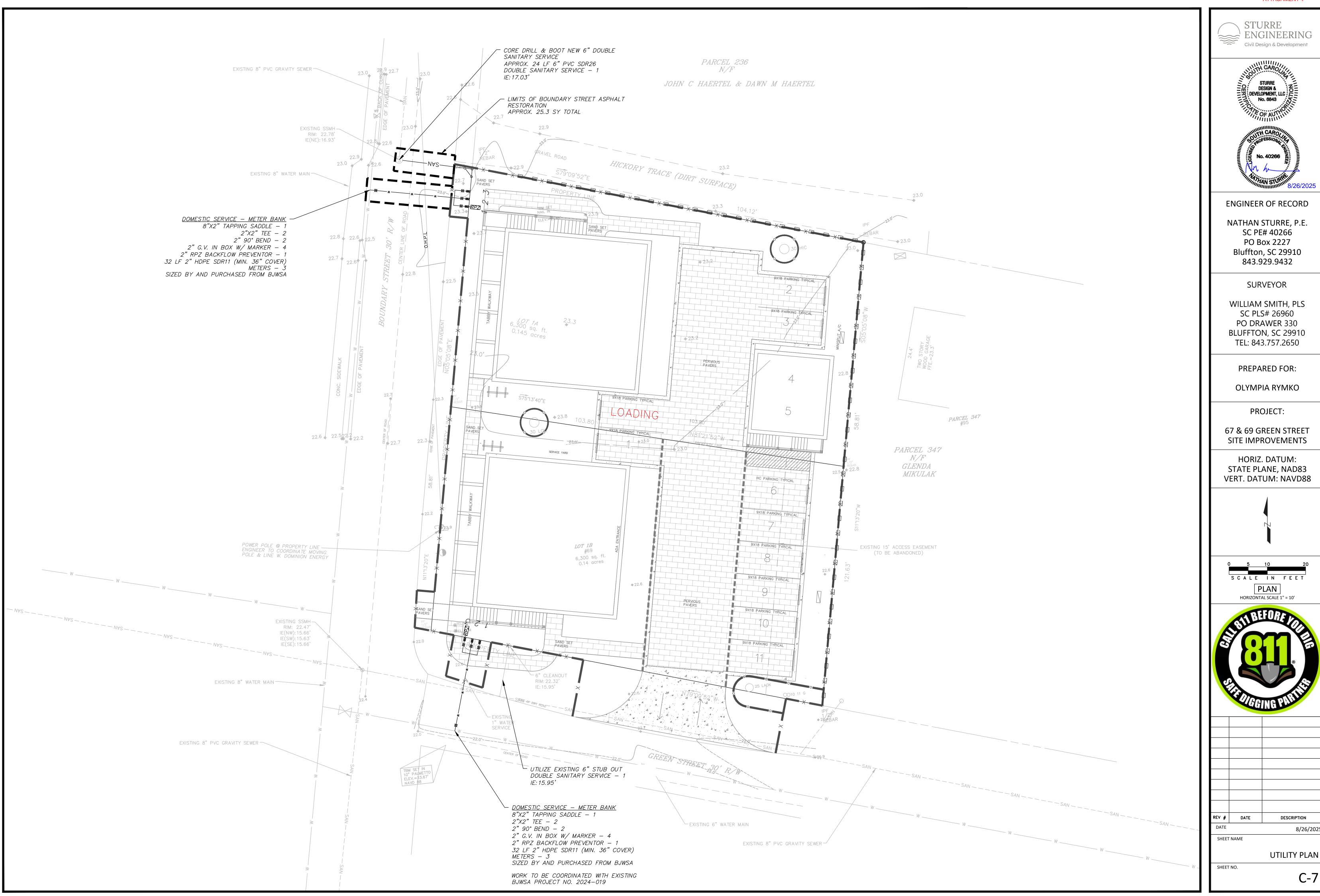


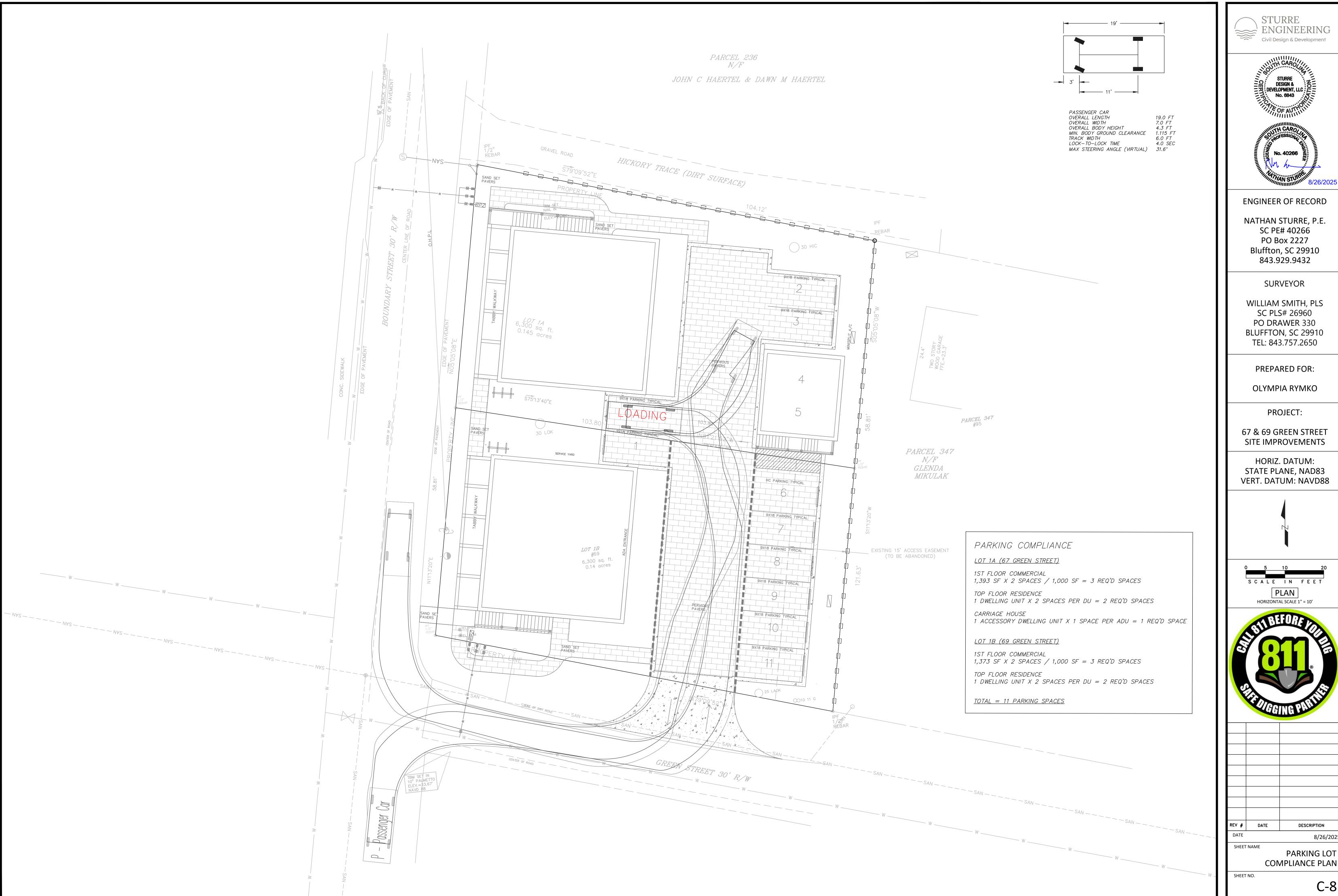
EV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION

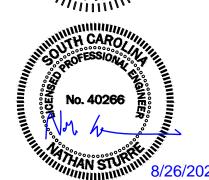
8/26/2025

STORMWATER COMPLIANCE PLAN

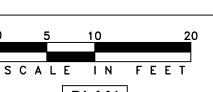
C-6







WILLIAM SMITH, PLS BLUFFTON, SC 29910



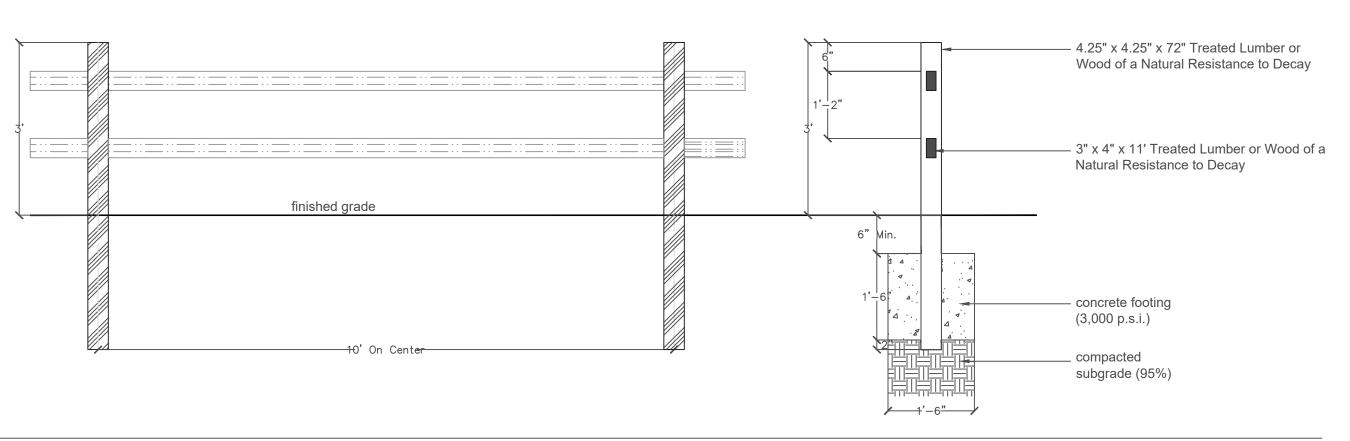


REV #	DATE	DESCRIPTION

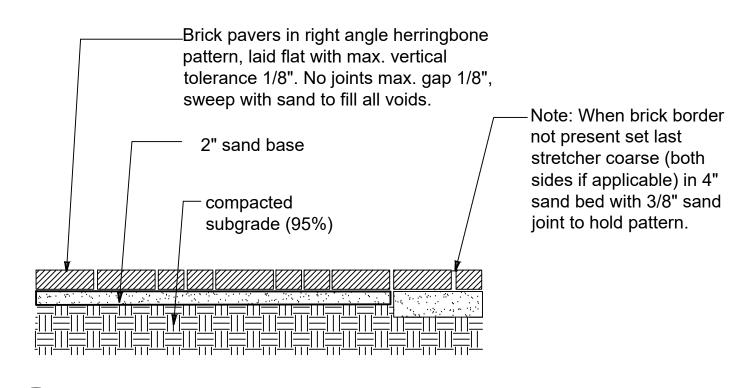
8/26/2025

PARKING LOT COMPLIANCE PLAN

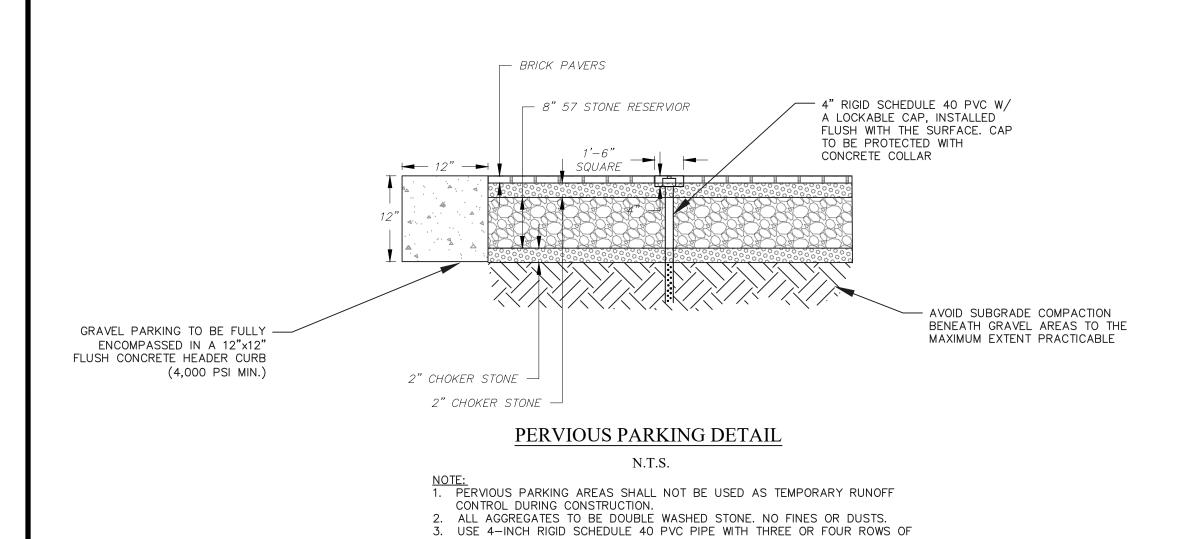
C-8



Wood Split Rail Fence

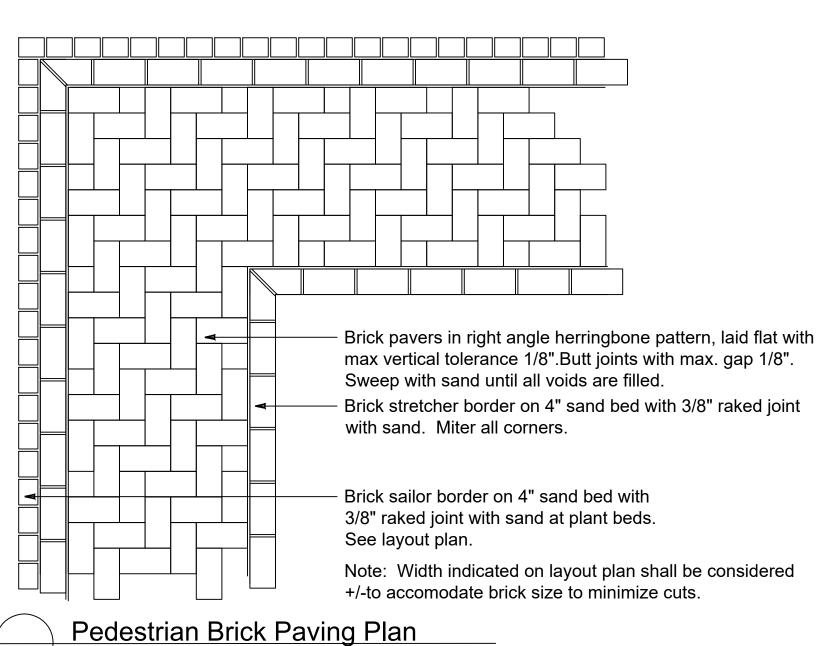


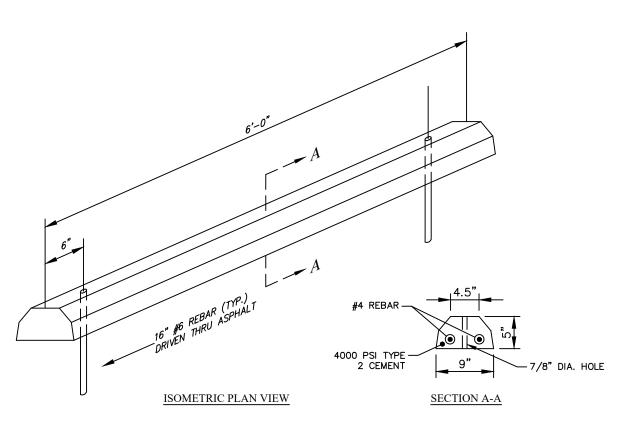
Pedestrian Brick Paving Detail
N.T.S.



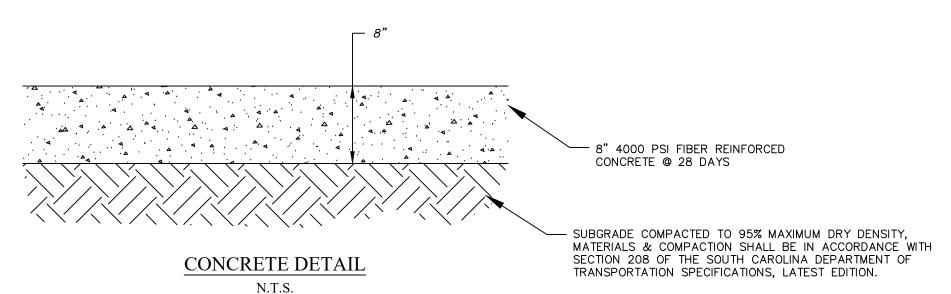
3/8-INCH PERFORATIONS AT 6 INCHES ON CENTER.

4. THERE SHOULD BE NO PERFORATION WITHIN 1 FOOT OF THE SURFACE



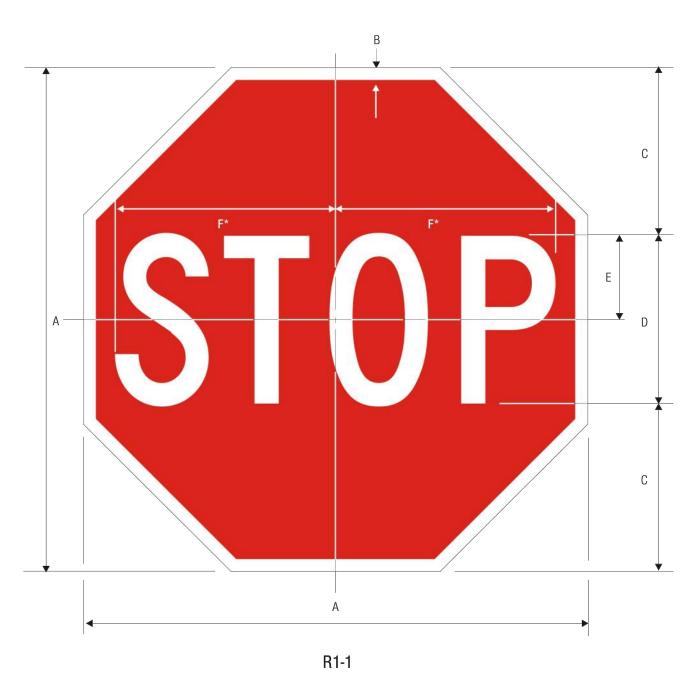


WHEEL STOP N.T.S.



1. WIDTH PER SITE IMPROVEMENTS PLAN. WIDTH FER SITE IMPROVEMENTS FEAR.
 USE %" X 4" EXPANSION JOINTS AT CHANGE OF DIRECTIONS, CURBS, RIGID STRUCTURES AND RIGID PAVEMENT. ON STRAIGHT RUNS PROVIDE EXPANSION JOINTS EVERY 24 FEET.

3. TOOL ALL EXPOSED EDGES AND JOINTS TO 1/4" RADIUS. 4. BROOM FINISH PERPENDICULAR TO TRAVEL. 5. PROVIDE 3/4" DEEP SAW CUT CONTRACTION JOINTS EVERY 20 FEET.



ST0P *Reduce spacing 40%

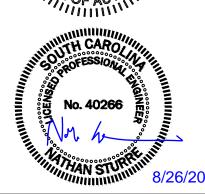
Α	В	С	D	E	F
18	.375	6	6 C	3	7.75
24	.625	8	8 C	4	10
30	.75	10	10 C	5	12.5
36	.875	12	12 C	6	15
48	1.25	16	16 C	8	20

COLORS: LEGEND — WHITE (RETROREFLECTIVE) BACKGROUND — RED (RETROREFLECTIVE)

1-1

ENGINEERING Civil Design & Development





ENGINEER OF RECORD

NATHAN STURRE, P.E. SC PE# 40266 PO Box 2227 Bluffton, SC 29910 843.929.9432

SURVEYOR

WILLIAM SMITH, PLS SC PLS# 26960 PO DRAWER 330 BLUFFTON, SC 29910 TEL: 843.757.2650

PREPARED FOR:

OLYMPIA RYMKO

PROJECT:

67 & 69 GREEN STREET SITE IMPROVEMENTS

HORIZ. DATUM: STATE PLANE, NAD83 VERT. DATUM: NAVD88



REV # DATE DESCRIPTION

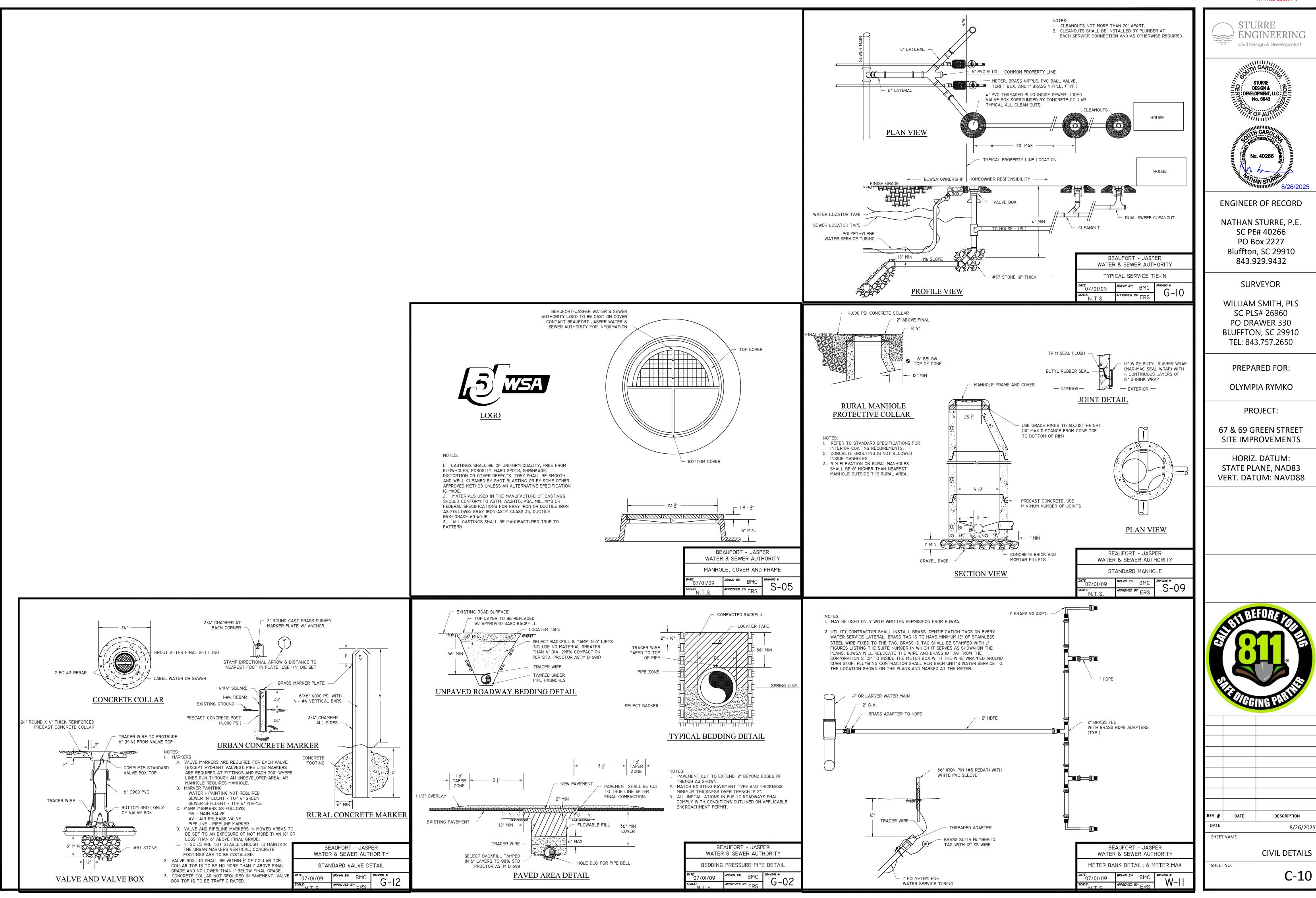
DATE SHEET NAME

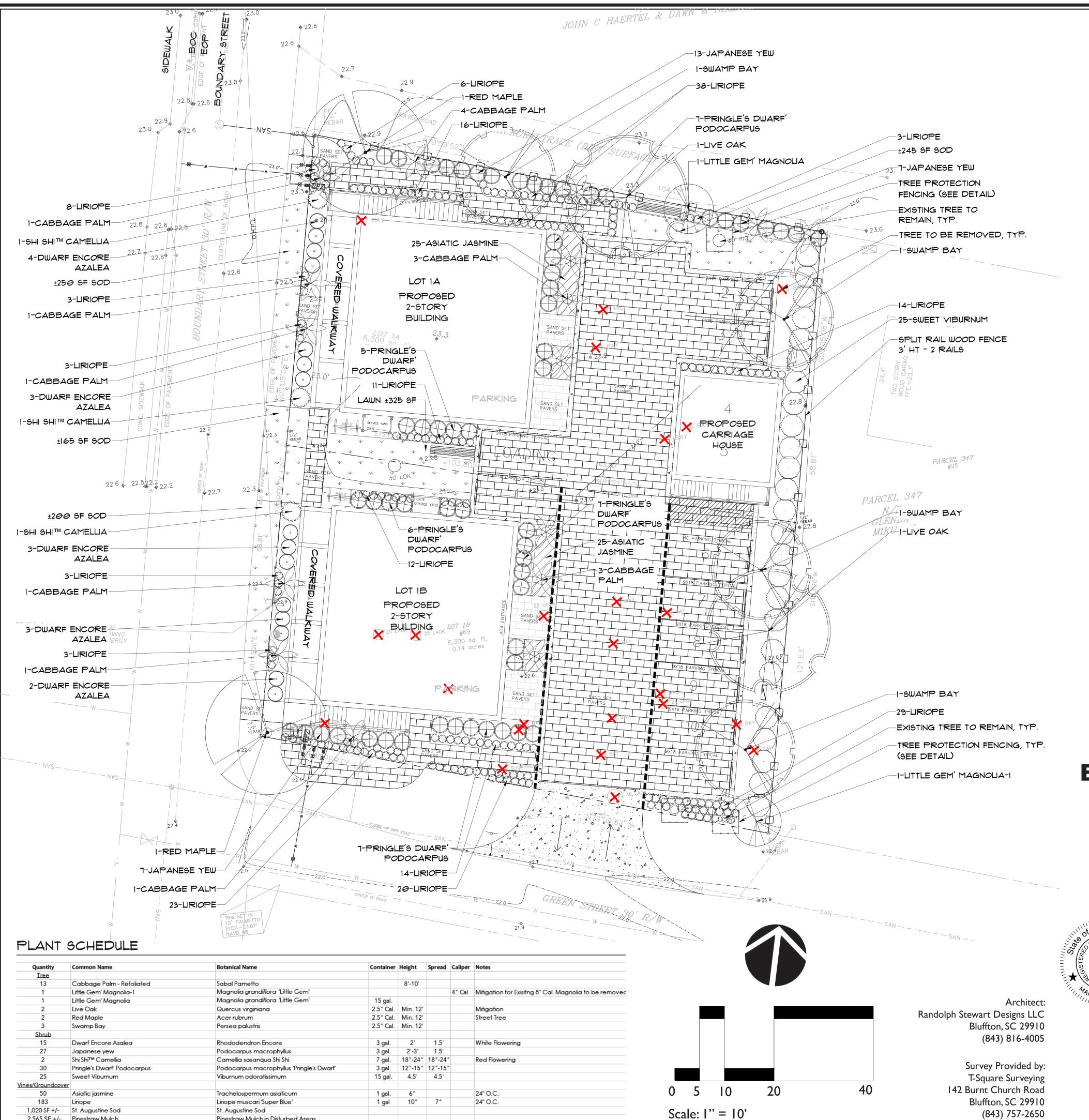
SHEET NO.

CIVIL DETAILS

C-9

8/26/2025





2,565 SF +/- Pinestraw Mulch

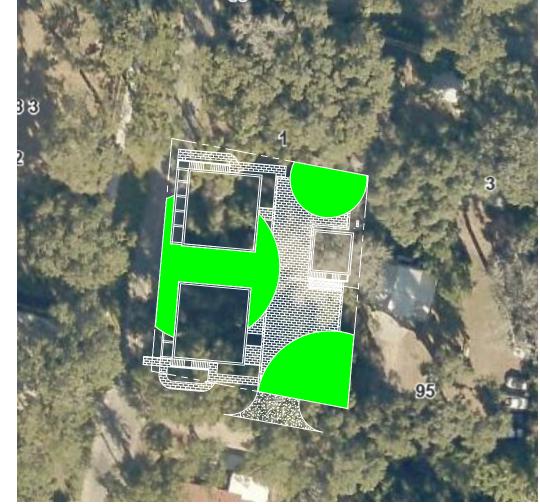
Pinestraw Mulch in Disturbed Areas

AERIAL IMAGE OF SITE: 12,600 SF



SCALE: 1"= 50"

SITE ANALYSIS: EXISTING TREE CANOPIES: +/- 4,167 SF

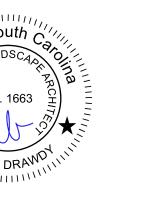


FINAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Eric & Olympia Friedlander

67 Green Street Lot IA & Lot IB Bluffton, SC

> Revised Aug. 26, 2025 Revised July 29, 2025 Revised: April 1, 2025 Revised: March 24, 2025 Revised: August 12, 2024 Original: March 16, 2023



(843) 757-2650



Prepared By: Maria Drawdy, PLA

MARIA GHYS DESIGNS LLC

P.O. Box 3523, Bluffton, SC mariaghysdesigns@gmail.com (843) 816-2565

SITE ANALYSIS: PROPOSED TREE CANOPIES: +/- 2,794 SF



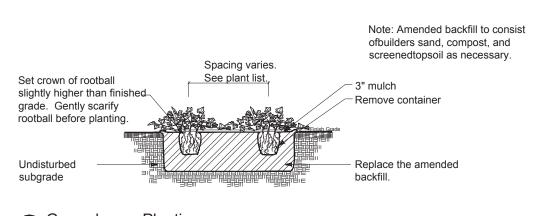
TREE CANOPY SUMMARY

TOTAL LOT ACREAGE: 12,600 SF TOTAL ROOF SF: 3,768 +/- SF 12,600 - 3,768=8,613 SF 8832 SF X 75% = 6,624 SF

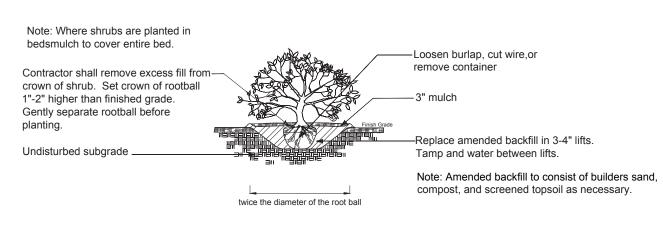
TOTAL REQUIRED TREE CANOPY COVERAGE @ 75% = +/- 6,624 SF TOTAL EXISTING ON SITE & ADJACENT TREE CANOPY: +/- 4,167

TOTAL PROPOSED TREE CANOPY: +/- 2,794 SF

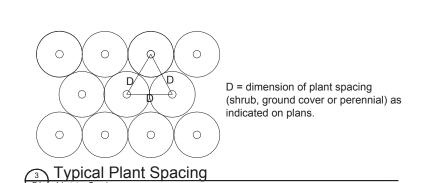
TOTAL EXISTING & ADJ. TREE & PROPOSED TREE CANOPY: +/- 6,961 SF

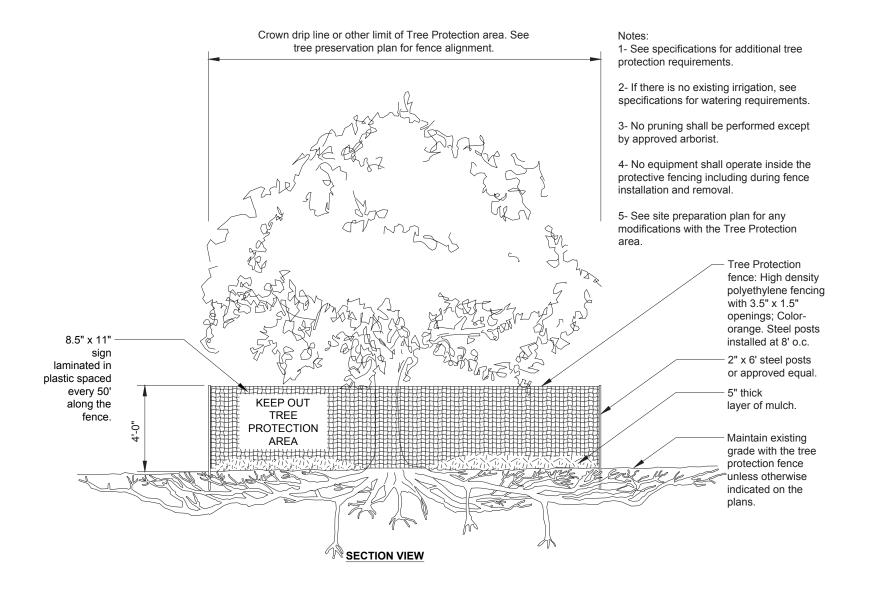


Groundcover Planting



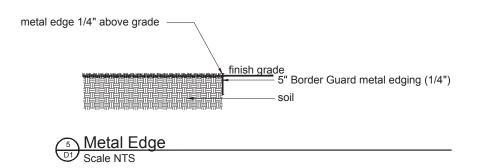
Shrub Planting

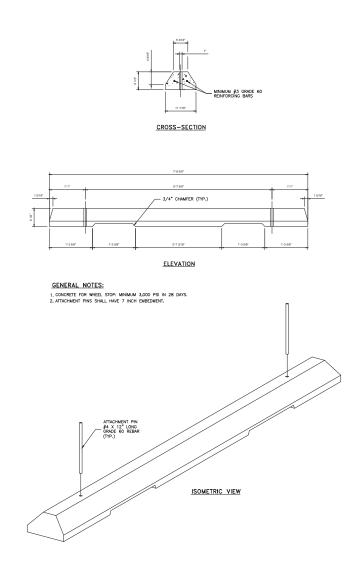




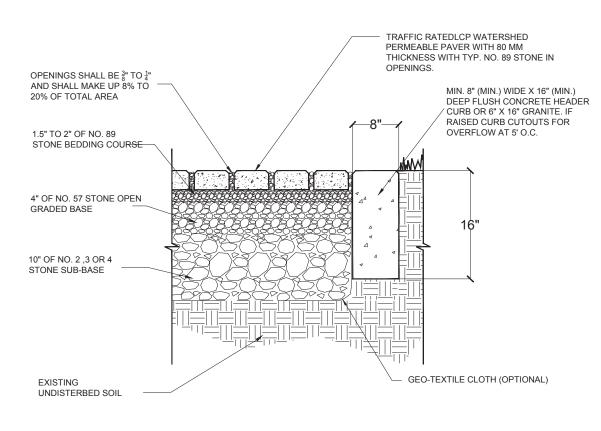
Tree Protection Fence

Scale NTS





© Concrete Wheel Stop



DESIGN NOTES:

- 1. DEPTH OF SUBBASE SUBJECT TO SITE SPECIFIC HYDRAULIC AND STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS.
- CONTACT BELGARD COMMERCIAL FOR DESIGN ASSISTANCE.

 2. PAVER DIMENSIONS SUBJECT TO ASPECT AND PLAN RATIO REQUIREMENTS BASED ON TRAFFIC
- LOADING.
 3. GEOTECHNICCAL ENGINEER NEEDS TO BALANCE STRUCTURAL STABILITY AND SOIL INFILTRATION WHEN
- RECOMMENDING SUBGRADE CONDITIONS.
- 4. WHERE FILTRATION GEOTEXTILE IS USED, VERIFY WITH THE MANUFACTURER THAT THE MATERIAL IS

 NOT SUBJECT TO CLOGGING AND MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF AASHTO-M-288
- NOT SUBJECT TO CLOGGING AND MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF AASHTO-M-288.

 5. ASTM NO. 2 STONE MAY BE SUBSITUTED FOR NO. 3 OR NO. 4 STONE.
- 6. STRICTLY PEDESTRIAL APPLICATIONS MAY SUBSTITUTE BASE/SUBBASE LAYERS WITH ONE 6" BASE
- LAYER OF ASTM NO. 57.

 7. THIS DRAWING IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE OF A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.



Model: Hydrashed Classic Brick Style Permeable Pavers - 60mm Finish: Tabby Color: Battery Gray Pattern: Running Bond Size: 7 7/8" x 3 7/8"

Manufacturer Info:

Name: Lowcountry Paver
Address: 535 Stiney Road
Hardeeville, SC 29927
Phone: (888) 740-2534
Website: www.lowcountrypaver.com

Or Approved Equal

7 LC PAVER "WATERSHED" PERMEABLE PAVER

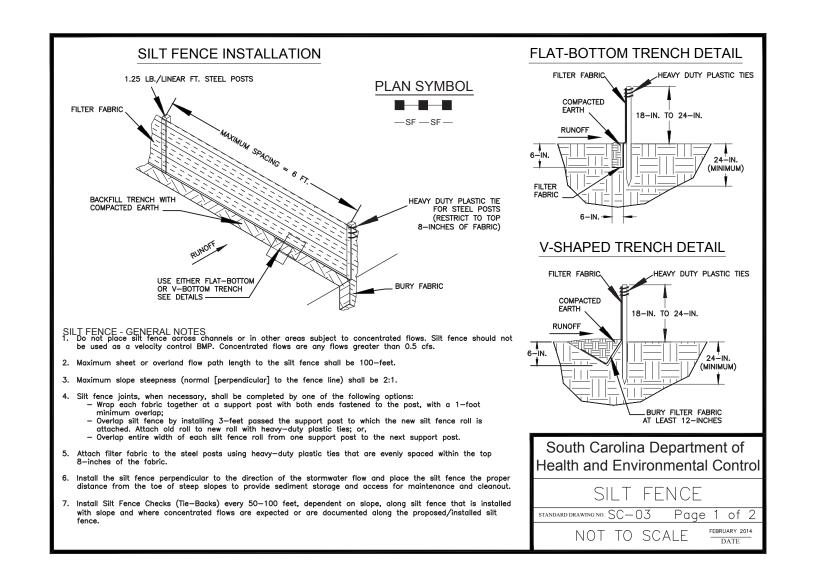
D1 Scale NTS

4" concrete slab (3000 psi) with fiber - Color: Mortar Grey.
1/2" of #3 crushed oyster shell, evenly spread. Float to minimum depth of 1/2". Apply surface retarder. Hose clean to expose shell. Landscape Architect requests 4'x4' sample on site prior to installation.

compacted subgrade (95%)

1/4" sawcut control joints (see layout plan for pattern) Expansion joints every 16' min. (if needed) to be coordinated with control joint pattern.

8 Oyster Shell Tabby Landings & Pathway



D1 Scale NTS

PLANTING & HARDSCAPE DETAILS

For

Eric & Olympia Friedlander

67 Green Street Lot IA & Lot IB Bluffton, SC

Revised Aug. 26, 2025 Revised July 29, 2025 Revised: April 1, 2025 Revised: March 24, 2025 Revised: August 12, 2024 Original: March 16, 2023

South Carolina South

Randolph Stewart Designs LLC

Bluffton, SC 29910

Survey Provided by:

T-Square Surveying

Bluffton, SC 29910

(843) 757-2650

142 Burnt Church Road

(843) 816-4005



Prepared By:
Maria Drawdy, PLA

MARIA GHYS DESIGNS LLC

P.O. Box 3523, Bluffton, SC mariaghysdesigns@gmail.com (843) 816-2565